

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

N^o. 2649.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1890.

BIRTH.

At No. 7, Nanking Road, Shanghai, on the 18th Sept., the wife of JAMES WHITTALL, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On Saturday, the 30th August, at the Church Mission Chapel, Hongkong, by the Rev. J. B. Oat, WILLIAM HENRY WALLACE BRENNAN, Imperial Maritime Customs, Pakhoi, to JULIA CONSTANCE, the only daughter of Thomas Lewis, Esq., of 28 Russell Rd., St. Peter's Park, London, W.

DEATHS.

At Shanghai, on the 15th September, ARTHUR WELLINGTON HARVEY (I.M. Customs Service), aged 37 years.

At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on the 17th September, A. M. GRANT, and Engineer, steamship *Neuchuang*, aged 29 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.
ISSUED GRATIS TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1890.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES.

THE recent change in party supremacy in Spain, consequent upon the resignation of Señor Sagasta, brought Señor Canovas and his Conservative following into power. One of the first results of the change was the removal from office of Señor J. Praxo, the Civil Governor of Manila, in favor of a partisan of the new Government—Señor Moraza. Señor Praxo arrived here yesterday (22nd inst.), en route for Spain. A highly educated politician and most accessible official, his removal from the government of the neighbouring Colony cannot fail to affect foreign interests there prejudicially. He assumed the position about fifteen months ago as an avowed Progressist and opponent of the priestly influence, and it may be guessed that he had a hard row to hoe. In the first place he found four big vested interests—that is, to say the Augustine, Dominican, Recoletos, and Franciscan Orders—dead against him; not openly, it is true, but opposed to him, just the same. These monastic bodies happen to own nine-tenths of the whole city of Manila, their aggregate wealth most probably exceeding fifty million dollars. He opened hostilities by inaugurating a sort of registration bureau, where the title to all real estate must be registered. As in most cases the priestly title was extremely shaky—generally only amounting to possession—the new institution was exceedingly unpopular, and they let him know it. In the next place, seeing that in every district where there was a *padre* he also found a flourishing family of half-caste children, Señor Praxo, in the interest of the rest of the public, licensed a number of brothels, notwithstanding the strong opposition of the reverend St. Anthonys. And, following that up, he agitated for the reform of the system of education, advocating the extension of the curriculum and the engagement of regular lay professors. Under his regime the ecclesiastical ban upon Sunday labour among the shipping was removed, and the control vested with the civil authorities; schemes for the development of Mindanao, Palawan, and other provinces assumed a more practical form, and Manila generally began to move. Between his Tory successor, Señor Moraza, (who is expected to arrive in his new sphere to-morrow), and the new Archbishop, Padre Norzola, who is due next month, things will speedily revert to the old groove in which they have run for the last two hundred years. But there is hope for that magnificent Colony; a couple of years is the outside limit for the existence of the present stop-gap Ministry in Madrid, and Señor Praxo, if no longer Governor, will probably again enter the Cortes, and has promised to press forward the reforms in the Philippines which political exigencies prevented him from doing more than merely initiate.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.
(Before Mr. A. G. Wain, Acting Fulmar Judge).

September 18th, 1890.

CLAIM FOR TRESPASS.

Vicente Sales claimed \$500 from William Barretto for damages by trespass. Mr. Pollock (instructed by Mr. Roddy) appeared for plaintiff, and defendant did not appear.

The service of the summons having been proved, Vicente Sales, assistant usher in the Supreme Court, said: "I claim \$500 damages from the defendant for trespass. At 2.30 a.m. on the morning of the 3rd September he came to my house, No. 36 Fletcher Street, and knocked at the trap-door of the third floor. He called out

"You must open the door," and when I awoke and asked him what he wanted he would not tell me, and I refused to open the door, whereupon he broke it open, damaging the bolt to the extent of \$1.50. He then searched the room, but found nobody, and afterwards looked in the kitchen. He then came back to my room and said: "This time I have found nothing, but I shall come back again, and if I find I will take both of you." He did not say whether he was looking for a man or a woman. He threatened me also, but at length went away, saying, when I told him he had no right to trespass, that he "didn't care." Since this action was commenced I got an apology from him.

His lordship—But didn't you try to get him by the neck and put him out?

Witness—No.

Mr. Atol, plaintiff's "boy," said that he thought Barretto was going to commit murder until he found that the intruder was only looking for his sweetheart.

His lordship said that the main point was the measure of damages. How was it to be arrived at?

Mr. Pollock cited several cases, and submitted that the claim was very moderate in view of the gross trespass that had been committed. Judgment was deferred.

THE STEWART MEMORIAL.

The adjourned meeting of the subscribers to the proposed memorial of the late Dr. Stewart, LL.D., Colonial Secretary, held yesterday afternoon in the City Hall, was considerable of a failure. The Hon. P. Ryrie (Chairman of the Committee) Dr. Chalmers, and the reporters were the only individuals present five minutes after the appointed hour, but there dropped in at intervals, subsequently, Mr. Mitchell-Jones (hon. sec.) Mr. W. H. Forbes, Mr. Granville Sharp, Mr. R. Lyall, Mr. W. M. Deane (Acting Colonial Secretary), and the Hon. J. J. Keswick.

Mr. Mitchell-Jones reported that inquiries had been as to the cost of a marble bust, and an English sculptor had estimated the cost at £150. There were about \$1,000 subscribed, the amount announced at the last meeting not having been increased, as public interest in the matter had practically ceased.

Mr. Coughtrie feared that a bust would be a very inadequate way of perpetuating Dr. Stewart's memory, as only one photograph of him existed. During his stay in Germany last year he (Mr. Coughtrie) had visited an extensive glass-works, and ascertained that a stained-glass window could be got for from £4 to £5 per square metre, and in view of that he proposed that one be erected in the north transept of the Cathedral, the subject being left to the Committee. As some further subscriptions would probably be forthcoming he thought they could also place a memorial brass in the Victoria College.

Mr. Sharp seconded the motion: he thought the idea much better than a sculptured bust, the likeness of which would be unfamiliar to many, and which would soon fall into disrepair.

Dr. Chalmers was in favor of the selection of a bust, and moved that one be obtained, in addition to the memorial brass.

Mr. Mitchell-Jones seconded.

The Chairman put the amendment first, and together with the mover and seconder and Mr. Keswick, voted in its favor. On the negative being put Mr. Coughtrie, Mr. Sharp, Mr. Deane, and Mr. Lyall voted against it, and the numbers were even. One of the representatives of the Press suddenly turned the balance in their favor by adding his vote, amid considerable amusement. The amendment being lost, Mr. Coughtrie's motion was accepted, and the proceedings terminated.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

WHY?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."
SIR,—Could you inform me what are the duties of the Crown Solicitor of this Colony? There is a case *Regina v. Minibinnett*, now pending for trial at the Magistracy, in which the prisoner is charged with an abominable crime, and yet there is no one who would appear to prosecute on behalf of the Crown, while the prisoner has retained an advocate to defend. I believe the Crown Solicitor, Mr. Johnson, is paid \$200 a month out of the public purse, and it seems to me that he does nothing in return, either in the shape of prosecuting or defending. His only duty, I believe, is to sit for a few hours at the monthly sessions.

Young, &c.,
A TAXPAYER.

Hongkong, 19th September, 1890.

FOOCHOW.

September 20th.

The giving-way again of the Hoangho embankment, and its lamentable consequences, about which we have heard and read so much of late, has been brought home to the people of this province—at any rate to the wealthy among them. They have been invited by the authorities to go into the city to assist in the work of repairing the breach of the river banks, and the relief of the sufferers from the inundation. Many went; but some, either excused themselves or disregarded the invitation. Amongst the latter was one, well known in every merchant's office in this place, a man tall of stature, the third brother of a rich Chin-chow family. He received more than one invitation, but on each occasion excused himself. This did not suit the authorities, and he was waited on by 25 policemen, who were required of him, and that their orders were not to leave his house until he handed them the amount. After much parley, they consented to leave with \$50,000, and did so; but we are given to understand that he will be called upon again. The opinion of the government is, that the breach was made by the "rich" family, and they are compelled to contribute \$20,000, and they are compelled to give good grace at once; perhaps wisely. The amount is to be collected, we understand, by a levy of 1% per chest from the dealers in the opium leaves the Customs

bonded warehouse. The arrangement was to come into force on Monday last, and in order to avoid the tax, the large quantity of over 100 chests was cleared on the previous Saturday. Of course the tea interests, as a trade, can give no assistance—it is in far too bad a way. It is said that some of the wealthiest compradors have been invited into the city, and that they decline to go. It appears that the authorities have no power over the Cantonese at least to the extent of enforcing contributions. What the Cantonese may choose to do on the occasion of a great national calamity, such as this, will be done voluntarily. Several Taoists from the city have been hovering about the foreign quarters for some days, for the purpose, it is stated, of inviting contributions from those they consider in a position to help; pressure being brought to bear when necessary. One way and another, it is clear that the authorities are working pretty energetically under the orders they have received from Peking. We should be glad to think that the fund, whatever it may amount to, will reach its destination intact; and that the whole will be applied to the purposes for which it is being collected, though we fear this is a case of hoping against hope.—Echo.

TELEGRAMS.

TERRIFIC STORM IN THE NORTH.

A TURKISH MAN-OF-WAR LOST.

The *N. C. Daily News* of the 20th instant publishes the following:—

YOKOHAMA, 19th Sept., 6 p.m.

The *Ertogroul* foundered in a terrific gale during Thursday night in the Kii Channel, her boilers exploding as she sank. Fifty-seven of the crew and six officers are saved, the Vice-Admiral, Osman Pasha, and Captain Ali Bey being lost.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamer *Musashi Maru* Captain Fahm, is lost in the vicinity of Tanabe, Kii Channel, only one man being saved. It is also believed that a sailing vessel has been lost.

The *Ertogroul* was built at Constantinople about 24 years ago, but she had been overhauled several times and the engines were of English make. She was a wooden vessel of a somewhat antiquated type, of 1,800 tons. The crew numbered 590 men, including 20 officers, 15 cadets, 60 firemen, and 24 marines. There were 12 large guns on board—4 Armstrong 350-pounders, and 8 Krupp guns of 15 centimetres—and 2 Hotchkiss guns, 5 Nordenfelters and a number of smaller guns for saluting purposes.

The vessel which left Constantinople more than a year ago, was the bearer of the Turkish order of *Emilia*—a high decoration conferred by the Sultan on the Mikado. She made the voyage in a very leisurely manner, having been several months in Singapore. She arrived in Hongkong towards the end of April, and left in the beginning of May for Yokohama via Nagasaki and Kobe. During her stay in Yokohama she lost twelve of her crew from cholera. She was commanded by Captain Ali Bey, and had on board Rear Admiral Osman Pasha, the bearer of the order from the Sultan.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

ACCORDING to a Dutch contemporary, the captive balloon in Acheen seems to have been useless for military purposes. At a height of 600 feet nothing more could be seen from it than what already was known.

At Foochow some disease is unmercifully attacking ducks and chickens, and both species of these feathered creatures are dying by thousands a day. Owners are selling them as fast as they can at heavy losses.

THE Siamese gunboat *Makut Rajakumar* left here for Saigon this morning (24th inst.), in charge of Capt. Guldberg. She will there await the arrival of Prince Bhanrangul and his suite, who leave here to-morrow by the French mail.

ARTHUR HOLLIER, charged with obtaining board and lodgings at the Marine Hotel by false pretences, was committed for trial at the current Criminal Sessions, by Mr. Robinson at the Police Court on the 22nd inst. Bail in one surety of \$400 was allowed.

CAPT. J. A. MORRIS, formerly of the *Talchou*, brought the first of new vessels built to the order of the Scottish Oriental Steamship Co. to Hongkong, on the 23rd inst. Her name is the *Somdech Phra Nang*, or "Second Queen," and she is a really first-class ship.

ADVISED just received from the north state that Korea is raging in the port of Fusan and throughout the southern portion of the Korean peninsula. Also that Chinese men-of-war are patrolling the coasts of that very jammed up country; while Admiral Tieg is a guest of the Imperial Resident Yuen.

A CORRESPONDENT informs the *Amoy Gazette* that a rumor is afloat among the Chinese at Amoy and Taiwan, that the Russians and Japanese are about to invade Formosa with a large fleet, and much excitement prevails. The *braves* are making great preparations to give the combined fleets a warm reception.

It is rumored that considerable dissatisfaction exists in the rank and file of our police owing to the announcement that the men, whose pay runs up to the magnificent sum of fully 40 dollars per month and find yourself, in addition to their eight hours "beats," two afternoons a week in school and one day's drill per week, are to be compelled, *notwithstanding*, to drill on Monday and Friday afternoons. Of course if the two day's drill is "passed" men are not supposed to be in the mess; but they have a good deal of right on their side, and it is, we think, hardly likely that they would "buck" against the regulation unless they had some real grievance. Take, for instance, the *Amoy* Police. A.B.C. and three or four classes, drill, eight hours "beats," and five or six "plugs," our bobbies seem to have but little time left for show and shew!

THE returns of the number of visitors to the City Hall Museum for the week ending Sept. 21st, are:—Europeans, 156; Chinese, 1,910; total, 2,066.

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan is said to have evidenced his practical sympathy with trade by purchasing, of the unsold exhibits of the recent Exhibition, goods amounting in value to \$80,000.

THERE really is tin at Jelebu. The steamship *Boon San* arrived at Singapore on the 19th inst. with 500 bags of tin ore from the mines of the Jelebu Mining and Trading Co. A similar lot of 500 bags of the Company's ore arrived by the same steamer the previous week, and another 500 bags were expected last week.

THE elephant owners in Kinta, Perak, having lately combined to raise the already exorbitant rates of elephant hire, the Chinese all over the district are beginning to use wheelbarrows to take their stores to the mines. Many elephants have been thrown out of work and the owners are trying to sell them, but cannot find purchasers.

LI HAN-CHANG, the Viceroy of Canton, in a lengthy memorial recently advised the Throne on the subject of finance. Instead of using the amount of the Customs' Revenue now in hand for internal purposes, he has used it to go towards returning the loans made by foreigners (chiefly in the south), and as that has not left a sufficient residue to cover the second yearly amount to be sent to the capital, memorialist has borrowed that subsidy, amounting to £1,275,000, from the two foreign firms C. I. Chang and Hsieh Ch'ing-Ch'ieh, and has detached it to the capital to the Imperial Household and Board of Revenue. He said nothing about the way he was fooling with the *liks*.

THE German steamer *Amigo* was seen by the *Kiuhang* at anchor in the "roads" off Macao yesterday morning, weather-bound. She has 500 coolies on board who are to be landed at the port of Acapulco in Mexico, and will there, it is said, be employed on the new trunk line upon which German capitalists have advanced a good deal of coin. The *Amigo* is chartered by the Compañia Mexicana-Asiatica, of which Mr. Vogel is agent in Hongkong and Mr. Melisch the representative at Macao. The Hongkong Government, to its credit, would not allow the *Amigo* to "fit up" for this traffic in Hongkong, so all the fittings were made here and forwarded by the regular daily Macao liners. It is rumored that the German steamer *Doctina*, now in port, will be the next boat on the Macao-Acapulco line.

THE two men and a woman recently charged before Mr. Robinson at the Police Court with unlawfully having in their possession, in this colony, a little boy whom they had kidnapped near Canton and held to \$4,000 ransom, were yesterday put on the "stand" on remand, and committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions. The following is a translation of the letter forwarded by the prisoners to the child's father—"To Mr. Yat Cho.—We beg to inform you that some time ago we sent some of our brethren to talk with you concerning your son, when you did not seem to have made up a fixed determination in the matter. Up to date we have not received any answer. We now again write and give you notice, that if you have any desire that you and your son (your own flesh and bone) live together, you must at an early date send some one with Taels 4,000, in full, to us in order that your son may be given back to you. If this is again delayed we brethren will not wait, but will take him to Tik Hal, in Cheung Sha, for sale, when, of course, you will never see him again. It will be your own fault. Sorrow will be of no avail. You should think over this carefully. Do not say we did not give you notice in time. We will not take back our words. (Signed) The Brethren."

THE *Telegraph* scores again! A racket amongst the "snips" fraternity has been brewing for some time past, and on the 15th of July last, we published a wee little "para" relative to a meeting of union tailors held on the Race-course at that time, when a resolution was passed condemning certain foreign "boss" tailors employing "too much machine man." For some weeks past, the indefatigable Quincey has been on the trail of the discontented tailors who a few days ago threatened the master of the Chung Wo shop, at No. 60 Queen's Road Central, whom they "raised Cain" with, because he was running more machines than the fraternally considered justifiable. This incident furnished Inspector Quincey with a strong scent, and he succeeded in pouncing upon 20 of the "snippers" while in solemn convulsion assembled in a cock-loft way down Lymen Street yesterday. Two of the six leaders were arrested, and docked before Judge Woodhouse at the Magistracy this afternoon (22nd inst.) and charged with intimidating the master of the Chung Wo shop, and using language calculated to cause a serious breach of the peace. His Worship, after hearing the "preliminary" case of the case, remanded it until to-morrow, refusing bail in the interim.

YOKOHAMA is vastly excited just now over the question as to how far the rights of the foreign residents will be affected by the revised Treaties. A big meeting of Europeans—big for Yokohama—was held on the 15th inst., when the following resolutions were passed:—"That in the opinion of this meeting the time has not arrived when questions of regard to rights, whether of property or person, arising between subjects and citizens of foreign Powers in the dominions of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, can be unconditionally and safely subjected to the jurisdiction of Japanese tribunals; or when an estimate can be formed of the period within which the unconditional relinquishment of extra-territorial jurisdiction in Japan can be safely promised. That in the opinion of this meeting it would be an act of grave injustice to foreigners, who have purchased land in Japan, to subject them to the jurisdiction of Japanese Government, if the conditions or incidents of their tenure of such land should be altered without their consent. That thirty persons or thereabouts be elected by ballot at this meeting to be a Standing Committee, with the following powers:—To receive copies of the foregoing resolutions without delay to the Representatives of Treaty Powers; to act as the representatives of the community in any and all questions incidental to or arising out of the foregoing resolutions; to call meetings of the community whenever they consider it desirable; and to collect and send such money as may be necessary for the efficient exercise of the foregoing powers."

THE *Rising Sun* states that Nagasaki is now practically free from cholera.

On the sea-amp! Such was the expression applied by Dr. Cairns to our old friend Sir George Bowen then Governor of Victoria, when a Presbyterian assembly deputation offered to wait on him at twelve, and he requested them to make it eleven because he wanted to go to the races. It was a very cold day when Sir Guth got left.

It has been reported that the wooden bridge near Messrs. Fenwick & Co.'s machine shop, on the Praya, is in a very unsafe condition, as several of the main supports have been removed to allow sampans and small craft to pass under it. It might be well for the Public Works Department to look after this before their attention is drawn to it by a serious accident.

A NATIVE paper states that a terrible explosion occurred at Loo Ding Chow, in the Canton province, on the 15th day of the seventh moon, when the Government powder magazine was blown up. More than 1,000 people were killed, and over 200 houses destroyed, including the Magistrate's yamen, a very handsome edifice, which stood near the magazine. The Magistrate himself, his mother, wife and several relatives lost their lives in the disaster.

THE *Bangkok Times* says that Captain Jones, the British Minister, had an audience with the King of Siam on the 22nd inst., in consequence of which interview Phra Song Suradet left in the steamship *Cape Clear* for Singapore on the 6th instant to carry out a civil judgment given some years back in favor of a British subject, after which the Phra goes on to Ruman, near Perak, to investigate a murder case, in which some British subjects are interested.

MAIL advices from Batavia received in Singapore last week bring word of a reverse inflicted, early this month, on the field force searching for tin in the island of Flores. A party of soldiers escorting a convoy, when marching in Indian file along a narrow footpath, was suddenly attacked by the natives who counter-attacked and invaded. Twelve of the soldiers were killed and thirty wounded before they could extricate themselves. On news of this disaster reaching Java, three companies of infantry received orders to proceed to the point of attack.

HIS Excellency the Hon. G. Wattanashe, His Imperial Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Vienna, and suite, were passengers by the *Messager*, a Maritime steamship *Sydney*, the next outward European mail. His Excellency and suite are just now stopping at the Japanese Consulate here for a day or two. The *Sydney* also brought down from Shanghai H. E. Li Sui Wu, the adopted son of H. E. Li Han-chang, Viceroy of Canton, the new Chinese Minister to Japan, who came down with his family to congratulate the old man on his birthday.

THE Editor of Saturday's *Government Gazette* has evidently been caught in last week's wild whirl of disipation. His first paragraph informs the world that somebody has registered a brand of whisky; the second intimates that Gordon Stafford Northcote, Esquire, was appointed acting head gardener on the 17th inst., and the third sets out that the same scion of a noble house got the post of Acting Superintendent of the Botanical and Afforestation Department on the 19th inst. Mr. Ford has gone down to Japan to bring his good son home, but we didn't know that there was a good son in the public service who could leave the chair of a second clerk in the Registrar-General's office, and jump into Mr. Ford's shoes. What is the matter with Mr. A. B. Westland, who does know something about botany and afforestation? Professor Groom, too, is down from Whampoa. He is a crack botanist.

We are really bound, however reluctant, to admit it at last. Admit what? That the Chinese are a hopeless lot, to make the best of them. To-day (22nd inst.) being the birthday of His Majesty the King of Siam, the British and French men-of-war in port dressed ship for the occasion, and their respective commanders called on board the Siamese cruiser *Makut Rajakumar* to pay their respects in the usual way. But the glum, ill-mannered Chinese, monogreep-gunboats neither dressed ship nor did the polite in any other way. Admiral Laugel's drilling in manners appears to have been flying away on the antiquated Celestials. Poor things! Can it be possible, that they are jealous because the Siamese Princes called on the Mikado and forgot (?) young Kaeng Su? Advance, Siamese, make the tottering Manchus throne and its complacent courtiers. This is eminently an age of progress, and Siam, in common with Japan, has the good sense to try and keep pace with the times.

AT THE Police Court this afternoon (22nd inst.) before Mr. Robinson, J. G. Park, captain of the American ship *Luzon*, was charged by the Harbour Master with not having complied with the Quarantine Regulations when arriving here with his ship from Shanghai on the 19th inst. Mr. E. Jones, first Boarding Officer, stated that he was "on duty" in the Harbour when the *America* ship *Luzon* arrived. He noticed that she was not flying the quarantine flag, and after discovering that she was from Shanghai, he ordered the mate to hoist the yellow flag, which he would not do, on the grounds that he "guessed" their health was good. He waited alongside for ten minutes until the captain appeared and when asked why he did not fly the quarantine flag, and proceed to the quarantine ground, he stated that he had a clean bill of health from Shanghai and did not know that it was necessary to go to quarantine. He flew the quarantine flag; the mate complied with the order, and hoisted and hoisted the yellow flag. He was given a direct order to proceed to the quarantine ground, but he was handed a copy of the Harbour Regulations by Mr. Jones. Doctor Jordan, Health Officer, stated that he boarded the American ship *Luzon* on the 19th inst., and found all on board in good health. The Captain produced a receipt for a Bill of Health, and a similar document from the American Consul at Shanghai. Mr. P. A. Hazeland, Acting Clerk of Councils, stated that he knew that the Government had authorized a telegram to be sent to the British Consul at Shanghai about quarantine affairs, but that he had not been authorized to do so, and could not communicate the contents of that telegram. If they wished it, he would communicate with the Colonial Secretary, and if possible, obtain permission to produce it in Court. In order to allow Mr. Hazeland time to procure a copy of the telegram, the case was adjourned until to-morrow morning.

THE trial of the people implicated in smuggling a number of girls on board the *Fushiki Maru*, in connection with which a horrible holocaust was discovered here a few months ago, has just been concluded at Nagasaki, and has resulted as follows:—S. Yamada, plasterer, of Takamachi; S. Hirayama, carpenter, of Fuchi-machi; Y. Awaki (female), of Fukui Kan, were each sentenced to six months' hard labour and a fine of yen 5; Two *sandans*, K. Mori and G. Matsunami, were sentenced to two years' hard labour, and a fine of 20 yen each. The latter, however, during the course of the trial succeeded in making good their escape.

ON account of the distressed condition of numerous tea garden owners in the tea districts, says the *Foochow Echo*, the authorities are advising them to do away with the tea plant and replace it with either rice or potatoes, as these two articles of necessity will not in any way so fatally injure them. We learn that many of the land at the foot of the mountains where water has been readily taken the advice. Opium, we are told, will also be extensively planted. Something must be done no doubt, as tea will never again be able to offer thousands of men the liberal support they derived from the trade years ago.

THE two leaders of the Tailors' Guild were again brought before Mr. Robinson at the Police Court this morning (23rd inst.), on remand, in answer to the charge of conspiring, with others not in custody, to intimidate the master of the Chung Wo shop No. 60, Queen's Road Central. Loo Kai King, the master of the shop, said that on the 17th instant the defendants came to his shop and protested against his making shirt with sewing machines. A proclamation was issued by the guild on the 18th instant which set forth that no tailors should work for him until he agreed to diminish the number of machines used on his premises. The day following the issue of the proclamation the defendants were arrested by the police while conducting a largely attended secret meeting of the guild. Detective Inspector Quincey said that the defendants had threatened to stop all work on the complainant's premises, but no violence had been used, neither had the men struck work. His Worship, in discharging the prisoners, told them that all workmen had a perfect right to strike so long as they committed no breach of the peace. In this case there was no evidence of a threat of violence which would bring the defendants within the ruling of section 35 of Ordinance 4 of 1865, and they could not be detained any longer in custody. Upon leaving Court these wicked socialists were received by a perfect swarm of the "snips" fraternity, who marched they off in triumph to have a jolly good "liquor up" and roundly denounce despots and tyrants generally.

THE fact that a company with a capital of one million three hundred thousand guilders has been started in Holland to work petroleum springs in Netherlands India, says the *Strait Times*, betokens a financial move which has taken a good deal of push and effort to bring about. The existence of petroleum in Java has long been a matter of certainty, but the expenses of turning it to any paying account has, hitherto, damped the spirit of enterprise in that direction. So matters stood some half dozen years ago, when Mr. Zylker, a prospector who had come upon traces of petroleum on the east coast of Sumatra, in Langkat, found on further inquiry signs of abundant deposits along the banks of the Lapan river. Specimens taken to Batavia scored high on chemical test and analysis. A Government party sent to the spot to prospect more thoroughly ascertained by further research more than confirmed previous accounts of the "find," and the result was a favourable official report on the Langkat oil field. Mr. Zylker, armed with these credentials, set out for Europe, taking with him a Government concession to work an extensive area of these oil finds, and tried to interest capitalists there in the venture. But for a long while he found them turning a ready ear to tobacco cultivation in Sumatra than to petroleum speculation there. The starting of the Company represents, thus, a good amount of uphill work in inducing investors to take their chance in a novel direction in that part of the world. Official reports make it appear that the Sumatran oil wells are not as rich as had been supposed, and the American tank in production. The deposits met with in boring are said to be in a wide area, and indications point to the likelihood of finding oil even at a depth of 850 feet. The heavy consumption of petroleum in Java, which now comes close up to three millions of cases a year, gives prospects of a brisk trade in cheaper oil from fields nearer home, in competition with the article from America and Russia weighted as it is with the expense of longer sea transport.

FOR perseverance, if for nothing else, says a Shanghai contemporary, the batch of the convicts who escaped recently from the cells of Hongkong Police Station, and, who, were subsequently recaptured, deserve a better reward than the application of the bamboo. Six of the worthies who reluctantly returned to the guardianship of the law were consigned, after their recent exploit, for greater security to the new cage at the Looza Police Station, a very substantial structure, and one that would have appeared to defy the experiments of the most painstaking prisoners, unless assisted by a complete set of masonic tools. Nothing daunted, however, with the difficulties in their way, and probably with their aspirations to be free whetted by the brief taste of freedom they had lately enjoyed, the six desperadoes concocted a little plan to rid themselves again of the shackles which tyrannical law had bound them with for a few trifling appropriations of other people's property, and little misadventures of that sort. Having provided themselves with the best obtainable apology for the proper implements, an iron prop, broken off one of the prison bars, they cleverly removed it without breaking a couple of long strips of the plaster pointing between the bricks near one of the windows of the lavatory. The external pointing removed, it was easy work to scoop out the mortar through the hole, and the wall with the broken barrel-hole; they took care, of course, to conceal their operations when any once approached the locality, by re-inserting the strips of pointing between the bricks. They had almost attained their object, when the trick was discovered by some of the police coming on the scene unexpectedly. They were securely locked into their cell for the remainder of the night, and brought up before the Mixed Court Magistrate this morning, who sentenced them to go blows each, which were forthwith administered in the usual summary and vigorous manner. They have not yet been dealt with for breaking out of Hongkong, so that if they are not successful in their attempts to escape, they will run up a score which they will never be able to get wiped off.

THE BRITISH MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the above named Association was held at the Marine Hotel, Praya West, last night (19th inst.) when the general discussion upon the Sunday Labour question closed with the passing of a resolution in connection therewith. The chair was taken by Mr. H. L. Newman, who called upon Mr. Chesney Duncan, the Secretary, to read any special correspondence which he might be in possession of relative to the question at issue.

In response Mr. Duncan said the Rev. Mr. Goldsmith had kindly favoured him with an extract from a letter received by him lately from Mr. Lang, an important Liverpool shipowner, who stated that he never allowed Sunday labour on board his ships and still he had never found himself a loser thereby. Mr. Duncan also said he was in possession of correspondence from the Government of Ceylon which showed that Sunday labour on board ships in Colombo harbour was prohibited, except upon payment of exorbitant special fees. A scale of these extra charges he now held in his hand. One of the leading arguments against the cessation of Sunday labour in Hongkong was, he understood, to the effect that Hongkong was being a term of the utmost importance that vessels calling here should be despatched as quickly as possible. He was willing to admit that, but contended that owners could so run their ships as to avoid being in Hongkong on Sunday. Colombo was by no means a terminus either, but there were laws enforced not with a view to wringing from owners exorbitant fees but for the purpose of diminishing labour on board ships on Sunday. He did not think it necessary to make owners pay stiff fees for working on Sunday but he was entitled to their officers, who were just as much entitled to their Sunday as any other subjects of the Queen, should be paid well for Sunday, extra labour. It was not their duty, strictly speaking, to work in port on Sunday.

The Chairman said it was clear from the remarks of Lord Knutsford in the House of Lords that at present there was no hope for legislation on the subject, and the only way to obtain their Sunday was to induce the Chamber of Commerce to press for legislation upon the matter, so that no foreign ships would be allowed to work on Sunday any more than British vessels. The Association had no desire to do anything which would be detrimental to the interests of owners. The object of the resolution, which he was about to move, was the adoption of a measure to cause the cessation of Sunday labour while acting in concert with shipowners as much as possible. He proposed "That in view of the fact that the sum and substance of official and public opinion generally was to the effect that the cessation of labour on board ships on Sunday, in Hongkong, could only be effected by the Chamber of Commerce, this Association, decides that special representations should be made to the Chamber of Commerce with a view to the holding of a conference between delegates of this Association and the Chairman of the said Chamber."

Mr. Stanton seconded and the resolution was carried unanimously. Mr. Chapman then proposed that "the Chamber of Commerce consenting to the conference this Association be represented by the President, Captain Ashton, and two or three members to be selected by the Committee."

Mr. Gale and Mr. Bowker seconded and the motion was carried unanimously.

The regular business of the Association having been disposed of the meeting closed with a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A EUROPEAN.

"NOT PROVEN."

John Minihinet, an overseer in the Public Works Department, was again brought before Mr. Woodhouse on the Police Court this afternoon (last inst.) on remand, to answer to the charge of rape on a girl named Ah Fat, aged 11 years, in September, 1888. Mr. Mossop appeared on behalf of the defendant.

George W. Ward, sub-editor of the *Hongkong Telegraph*, said that he laid the information on which the warrant was issued. About three weeks ago he heard the main details of the case. He must decline to say who told him the details. They came from an individual. The next day he taxed the defendant with the charge, without otherwise verifying the information, in the Supreme Court, where he met him by accident. In that conversation he said to the defendant that he had better not press this matter (meaning the bankruptcy proceedings of J. F. Webber) because "I don't care, I'll give you a month to be out of jail, then." After that he went over to the reporters' table. After the case was finished the defendant came to the table and said, "What the devil do you mean by saying that about the jail?" Witness said "you'd better not inquire." He demanded "will you say it in front of a witness?" Witness said "Certainly." He then went away. Witness then went down stairs and on the Supreme Court steps defendant came up again. Witness said "If you want a witness here, one." Mr. MacDonald said "Listen carefully to what I have to say." He then turned to defendant and said "You committed rape on a little girl and seduced a whole family." He turned very white and excited and shook a good deal and said, "I know who told you." Witness said "That doesn't matter, it seems you don't deny it." Defendant then began to swear at him and invited him down to the Happy Valley to fight. The words he used were "If you'll come to the Happy Valley, I'll give you a month to be out of jail, then." Witness told him he was too busy to go further than the Bathhouse, but would go that far. Defendant then got in his "ricksha" and went off. From further inquiries witness found there was some foundation for what he had heard. He also wrote an account of what he had heard and it was copied on a type-writer. That was two days after the conversation with the prisoner. This was sent to the Registrar-General, and next day the Captain Superintendent of Police asked him to swear an information. Witness declined, and he was a subject for the police to deal with. General Gordon said if he, Mr. Ward, did not do so there would be difficulty in getting a warrant. The words used were "this is a shocking case, and if you don't lay the information there will be difficulty in getting a warrant." He added that he would have to arrest Minihinet without a warrant. Witness still objected, and Mr. Gordon said he had found from inquiries there was a good deal of truth in what he had laid before the Registrar-General. He warned the *bona fide* of the information, and he (witness) should be only the nominal complainant. He reluctantly consented and swore the information. The reason why he believed that was that he heard it, and that inquiry confirmed what he heard, and that when he faced the defendant with it he did not deny it. The information failed with

the sworn statements. He, witness, would not give the name of his informant for his informant's sake. He simply heard about the affair at first. He knew of no one else but the last witness, the woman, who saw the affair. That was the only information upon which he based the information.

Mr. Mossop, in cross-examination, asked, who told witness, saying—I demand the name of your informant; if you don't give it I'll have you committed to jail.

His Worship—I won't do that.

Mr. Mossop—Why do you want to keep it secret?

Witness—I promised not to tell.

Mr. Mossop—I make formal application to commit this man.

Witness asked under what Ordinance he made the application to do so comes from.

His Worship—Yes, on what ground?

Mr. Mossop—It's a legal question, which he is bound to answer.

Cross-examination continued—Was it Mrs. Goulbourn?

Witness—I decline to say.

Was it Mr. Fraser-Smith?

Decline to say. I had reason to believe what I stated last week, that the prisoner was getting ready to leave the Colony. The case in the Supreme Court which was on that day, was the bankruptcy of Mr. Webber.

He did not know upon how many affidavits the case was conducted. Mr. Fraser-Smith was the attorney for Mr. Webber. Mr. Fraser-Smith opposed the bankruptcy. Witness did not know whether Webber's affidavits were false. Witness believed that such an accusation was made. Witness did not use the threat that unless defendant withdrew the bankruptcy proceedings he would be in jail in a month's time, but he did say, "you had better not press the charge." In the presence of Mr. MacDonald, he did not repeat that threat. By hearsay he knew that some proceedings had been taken against Mr. Fraser-Smith by the defendant. He heard that the Smiths had had to pay into Court the sum of \$5,000 and was contesting the payment of a fine to a prisoner. Before witness saw the Registrar-General he had had a conversation with Mr. Fraser-Smith.

Mr. Mossop then read a letter from Mr. Fraser-Smith to the defendant, dated the 8th September, 1890, in which the defendant was acquainted with the serious charges that were to be made against him.

Cross-examination continued. The "statement" referred to in that letter was signed by witness. He saw Mr. Mitchell-Innes the day before he laid the criminal information. He thought Mr. Fraser-Smith had an interview with Mr. Mitchell-Innes, but did not know whether he asked him to take an official part in these proceedings. No one assisted him to prepare his information. Mr. Arthur, the chief clerk, did not call his attention to the fact that he was laying this information on mere hearsay. Witness did not object to the words "I charge the defendant to be an outrageous thing, and as a citizen he thought it his duty to make some inquiries and then report to the proper quarter. Witness had no right or desire to bring the woman to Court. The reason why he did not give Mr. Arthur the name of the woman was because he was not asked it. Witness went to Mr. Arthur's office with General Gordon, but did not tell the General the name of the woman. General Gordon sent for witness first. The reason why he delayed laying the information until the 13th instant was because he supposed the police were making inquiries. Again pressed for the name of the informant witness said "I've already declined to say." Witness was acquainted with Mrs. Goulbourn, and had lived in her boarding house. He heard that the defendant had lent money to Mr. Goulbourn, but he had not heard about the present financial affairs. He had not heard that Mrs. Goulbourn had a row with defendant about the sale of children. It was about noon on the Saturday that witness filed the information. Witness did not get the warrant out on the Saturday so that the defendant would be locked up all the Sunday, as he could only get bail on the Monday. When witness personally charged prisoner with the offence he did say "do your worst." No one was present when he first taxed him with the matter, but afterwards Mr. MacDonald was present.

Witness then stated that the day he taxed the prisoner with the offence, and after doing so, he first told Mr. Fraser-Smith about it. He then told that Mr. Fraser-Smith had heard of it, but knew next to nothing about it. Witness asked for advice as to whether to go on with such a case, and Mr. Fraser-Smith said "yes, certainly, it is a public matter and you should do so in the public interest." He, witness, then wrote out all he knew of it and submitted it to Mr. Fraser-Smith, saying he would give it to General Gordon. Mr. Fraser-Smith then suggested that Mr. Mitchell-Innes was the proper authority in such a case. After that he received no instruction from Mr. Fraser-Smith. He knew nothing about the letter of 8th September until now, as far as threatening the defendant in the Supreme Court was concerned he had no object in stopping the proceedings, because he was less friendly with Webber than with Minihinet. In the presence of the *Daily Press* reporter and himself, Minihinet said he would spend \$1,000 to get Webber struck off the Rolls, and it was his knowledge of that vindictive speech that caused him, to let defendant know that he, too, was not altogether spotless.

Re-examined—I meant by "making confirmatory inquiries" that I went to see Mrs. Goulbourn, and from what little I could gather from her I found that it was all substantially correct.

Mr. Donald MacDonald said he was a reporter on staff of the *China Mail*. He remembered the case of Webber's bankruptcy. As he was leaving the Court he saw Mr. Ward and Minihinet standing on the top of the steps. "I want you to hear this" and then he turned to defendant, who said "will you repeat what you said?" Mr. Ward said "yes, I will." I charge you with committing a rape on a girl six years of age in September of (Witness did not remember the year). Prisoner appeared very much excited and could hardly speak. After a while he said "I know who told you that." Witness was not sure whether Mr. Ward (Ward) told him, but the prisoner asked him (Ward) to go down to the Happy Valley, as an invitation of the prisoner appeared to be caused by anger more than fear. Witness could not gather from what took place whether the prisoner denied or admitted the charge. He was surprised the prisoner did not deny it. What Mr. Ward said in his presence was merely a repetition of what he had said to prisoner just before, he believed.

To Mr. Mossop—He knew there was a good deal of abuse, but could not say that the words written on the piece of paper now produced, passed between the two.

Mrs. Judith Goulbourn said—My husband is employed in the Public Works Department (live at Hampden House, Wanchai, but formerly lived at 24, St. Francis Street. Yes, prisoner when lived at No. 6, and kept a woman named

Wong Ah Ngan. She left him last September. She had a little girl, an adopted daughter—named Ah Fat. When I first knew the little girl, about five years ago, she was five years old, I think. I last saw her early in September, 1888. About a fortnight after prisoner called and complained to me that Ah Ngan had sold the child. I was quite surprised, and sent for Ah Ngan. When she came she asked her why she sold the child, and she said it was false—she had had to send her away. She then told me what had happened. I spoke of it to my husband, and afterwards to Mr. Webber, but to no one else. We were good friends with prisoner at the time, and we confided in him. I told Mr. Webber about October 1888, on hearing that the prisoner had done the same thing to other girls. Prisoner was not present then. I have never mentioned it to anybody else since then. I did not tell Mr. Ward at all. I first spoke of it to Inspector Stanton. I don't know what Mr. Ward means by saying that "inquiry with me confirmed what he had previously heard." I have never said that I witnessed the outrage on Ah Fat. Ah Ngan told me that the child was dead, about the end of the same month, saying that she had got a letter telling her that it had died through the injuries it had sustained. I told my husband, but I don't know if he said anything to the prisoner about it or not. I did not. We all kept on good terms until the 2nd July last—indeed we are friends yet. The child was six or seven years old, I should think, when this happened.

Mr. Mossop asked no questions.

W. Goulbourn said—I am a clerk in the Surveyor-General's department. I remember, when I lived in No. 14 St. Francis Street, that the prisoner's mistress had an adopted daughter named Ah Fat. In September 1888 I had a conversation with my wife about her, and subsequently had a talk with the prisoner. He came to my house and complained that Ah Ngan had sold Ah Fat, in proof of which he had a paper. After that my wife spoke to Ah Ngan, and told me what she had gathered. It was something very serious. I afterwards again spoke to the prisoner, in my house. I told him that Ah Ngan had accused him of committing a rape on the child, which he denied, most strenuously. I believed that he was speaking the truth. The matter was not again referred to until about two weeks ago, Minihinet came to me at the Government Hospital. He told me that Ward had said that he (Minihinet) had raped a child, and that he would be in jail in the course of a few very days. I said that it was a very serious matter, and asked Mr. Stringer to go to my house and inquire into the matter, as Minihinet said Mr. Ward had admitted that his informant's name began with a "G." I think the girl was about nine years old at the time. I understood my wife to say that she saw this assault, but I paid very little attention to the matter, and may be mistaken.

Mrs. Goulbourn, recalled, said—Ah Ngan told me, the morning after the affair, that the previous night, after dinner, Minihinet had raped Ah Fat.

Detective Sergeant Hadden said—I arrested the prisoner on the 13th inst. at No. 3 Arsenal Street. I told him I had a warrant charging him with committing a rape on a girl aged six years, in September in 1888. He said "You're joking!" and as he couldn't read, I read the warrant. He then said "I know all about this, and I know who is at the bottom of it." On the way to the Station he said "I'm very glad this has cropped up; I shall get myself clear now."

Li Po, an old woman, said—I was employed by Ah Ngan once. She had a child named Ah Fat. I have heard that she is dead, having been given back to her parents. I don't know why. I never heard of any outrage on her by anybody.

Detective Inspector Stanton said—I have made inquiries in this case, and can get nothing more explicit than I have heard. I do not know who informed Mr. Ward. I don't think the name is known to the Police. Attempts have been made to get the child, or news of it, but without success. We have heard different stories. I do not see any use in further remaining the case.

His Worship asked for Major-General Gordon to be called, but that gentleman was absent.

His Worship, after pondering a moment, said—Whatever the truth of the matter may be, there is no evidence on which I can possibly detain the prisoner any longer. I therefore discharge him.

IN MEMORIAM.

"The good die young." Is the original remark of the Yokohama *Boss of Curious*. With gentle youth is about the budding into manhood, how interesting to watch its growth and the inspirations that follow in its footsteps. Life seems bright and joyous, and gives evidence of prosperity and health. This is the Summer Season of youth when at a heat registering about 85°. While the thermometer shows the same intense Summer heat, there are times when a wintry atmosphere strikes youth below the belt, and the cherry blossoms drop like a piece of lead, and sweet youth prematurely dies and throws up the ambitious sponge.

This is the kind of a typhoon that struck The Yokohama Stock Exchange, and has buried it below the green sod of blasted hopes.

The first meeting was a perfect Museum of Curious, and was attended by the representatives of all the local Stocks, who were anxious to see what kind of a new game was to be sprung upon an unsuspecting public. While the prices bid had an invalid of strength, it was made up by the "asking price" being sufficiently strong to walk alone. The second meeting showed consumptive all along the line, and the early death of the Exchange was visible before the sun became much elevated. The third meeting was evidently a funeral and the mourners were few and far between. In fact consisted of the auctioneer as chief mourner. While 15 to 20 per cent. advance was asked for some of the Shares, offers of 10 per cent. below par would not bring out buyers, so that the "long felt want" of the Exchange had passed and the "long felt want" was decorated with the symbol of death, black crepe on the door handle. It was another evidence of "I won't do it Yokohama," and gave the chronic old fossils and opportunity of airing their favorite figure of speech, "I told you so," notwithstanding their knowledge of things in general has not been sufficiently recognized as a chromo for their great foresight, but fully entitled them to a gold medal for their great insight. The dog is dead, and all the bawls we gave to Yokohama for its well known enterprise we take back and now doubt if 800 pieces would sell at 50¢. All the wags of Shares being sold at certain figures has been exploded, and at the foot of the monument erected to the Exchange we will periodically stand and offer Shares for sale at what they will bring. We have been requested to offer Shares at a discount on the par value, and from day to day to shade these prices until those interested would be compelled to notice the same and make a market price for them. This we declined to do, as we were not to be wrong when the black dog was to be buried, and while we recognized the fact that the *Boss of Curious* was the cold shoulder, we do not propose to revenge ourselves upon

them by knocking their quotations "Willy," by making Sales considerably below their quotations. As regards the *Brokers*, if they had weighed the subject properly, they would have found the Exchange was just the place to handle the Stocks, and would upon have found they would have done all the business for the Exchange, and would have attracted the buyers as well as the sellers.

PROGRAMME OF THE SHANGHAI AUTUMN MEETING, 1890.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY, 3rd, 4th and 5th November, 1890.

Stewards:—J. M. Rieger, Esq.; A. McLeod, Esq.; W. Howie, Esq.; Jno. MacGregor, Esq.; O. Schultenauer, Esq.; Robt. Mackenzie, Esq.; and H. J. H. Tripp, Esq.

FIRST DAY, MONDAY, 3RD NOVEMBER. The MALOO PLATE, value, Tls. 100, for China Ponies; weight for inches as per scale; entrance, Tls. 5. Half-a-Mile.

The CRITERION STAKES, a Sweepstakes of Tls. 10 each, with Tls. 100 added, for China Ponies; weight for inches as per scale; second Pony to receive one-fourth of the entrance fees; for China Ponies that have never run at any meeting; weight for inches as per scale; entrance, Tls. 10. Three-Quarters of a Mile.

The MAIDEN STAKES, value, Tls. 200 and one-fourth of the entrance fees; Second Pony to receive one-fourth of the entrance fees; for China Ponies that have never run at any meeting; weight for inches as per scale; entrance, Tls. 10. Three-Quarters of a Mile.

The RACING STAKES, a Sweepstakes of Tls. 10 each, for China Ponies; weight for inches as per scale; griffins at date of entry allowed 7 lbs. One Mile and a Quarter.

The JOCKEY CUP, value, Tls. 100, for China Ponies that have never won a race, to be ridden by jockeys who have never had a winning mount before this meeting; weight for inches as per scale, entrance, Tls. 5. One Mile.

The CLUB CUP, value, Tls. 100, added to a Sweepstakes of Tls. 5 each, for China Ponies; weight for inches as per scale, griffins at date of entry allowed 7 lbs. Two Miles.

The SYRACUSE STAKES, value, Tls. 100, added to a Sweepstakes of Tls. 5 each, for China Ponies; weight for inches as per scale, griffins at date of entry allowed 7 lbs, winners at this meeting, 5 lbs. extra. One Mile and a Half.

The HACK STAKES, value, Tls. 100, for China Ponies (without the restriction to height specified in Bye-Law No. 11), not otherwise entered at this meeting, and that have never won a race, weight, 10st. 12lbs, entrance, Tls. 5. Once Round.

The WHANGPOO STAKES, a Sweepstakes of Tls. 10 each, for China Ponies, being *bona fide* griffins at date of entry; weight for inches as per scale, winners of a race, 7 lbs. extra. One Mile and a Half.

SECOND DAY, TUESDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER. The NORTHERN CUP, value, Tls. 100, for China Ponies; weight for inches as per scale; winner of the Maloo Plate, 10 lbs. extra; entrance, Tls. 5. Half-a-Mile.

The SHANGHAI ST. LEGER, a Sweepstakes of Tls. 15 each, with Tls. 100 added, First Pony to receive 75 per cent.; Second Pony to receive 25 per cent.; Third Pony to receive 15 per cent. for China Ponies that have never been raced previous to the 1st January, 1890; weight, 10st. 7 lbs, ponies over 14 hands to carry 13 lbs. extra for every inch over; winners of one race, 5 lbs. extra; two or more races, 10 lbs. extra. One mile and three-quarters.

The CHINA CUP, value, Tls. 100, for China Ponies, being *bona fide* griffins at date of entry, that have never been in Shanghai prior to 1st August last, weight for inches as per scale; winners, 5 lbs. extra, entrance, Tls. 5. One mile.

The EXCHANGE PLATE, presented by Bankers and Brokers, value, Tls. 100, for China Ponies; weight for inches as per scale; winner of the Maloo Plate, 10 lbs. extra; entrance, Tls. 5. Half-a-Mile.

The AUTUMN CUP, value, Tls. 100, for China Ponies; weight for inches as per scale; entrance, Tls. 5. Three-quarters of a mile.

The PAODUA CUP, value, Tls. 150; Second Pony, Tls. 50, for China Ponies, being *bona fide* griffins at date of entry; weight for inches as per scale, winner of the Whangpo Stakes, 7 lbs. extra, entrance, Tls. 5. One mile and a half.

The LLAMA MIAU STAKES, value, Tls. 100, for China Ponies, weight for inches as per scale, winners of one race, 7 lbs. extra; of two or more races, 12 lbs. extra; griffins at date of entry allowed 5 lbs, entrance, Tls. 5. One mile.

The SHANGHAI STAKES, a forced entry of Tls. 5 for all Ponies entered at this meeting except those in the Hack Stakes, First Pony to receive 75 per cent.; Second Pony, 25 per cent.; Third Pony, 10 per cent; weight for inches as per scale. One mile and a half.

The MONOOL CUP, value, Tls. 150, for China Ponies being *bona fide* griffins at date of entry; weight for inches as per scale, winners of one or more races of over a mile, 7 lbs. extra for each race won, entrance, Tls. 5. One mile and a quarter.

THIRD DAY, WEDNESDAY, 5TH NOVEMBER. The FLYAWAY PLATE, value, Tls. 100, for China Ponies; weight for inches as per scale; entrance, Tls. 5. Seven Furlongs.

The PARK-MUTUAL CUP, value, Tls. 200, added to a Sweepstakes of Tls. 10 each; second pony to receive 50 per cent., and the third pony to 20 per cent. of the Stakes; for China Ponies; weight for inches as per scale; griffins at date of entry allowed 7 lbs, entrance, Tls. 10. One mile and a half.

The CHANG-SHANG-KIUK CUP, value, Tls. 100, for China Ponies, being *bona fide* griffins at date of entry; weight for inches as per scale, winners of one race, 7 lbs. extra; of two or more races, 12 lbs. extra; griffins at date of entry allowed 5 lbs, entrance, Tls. 5. One mile and a quarter.

The MANCHU STAKES, a Sweepstakes of Tls. 10 each, for China Ponies; weight for inches as per scale; winners of one race, 7 lbs. extra; of two or more races, 12 lbs. extra; griffins at date of entry allowed 5 lbs, entrance, Tls. 5. One mile and a quarter.

The CHONGKING CUP, value, Tls. 100, for China Ponies; weight for inches as per scale; winners of one race, 7 lbs. extra; of two or more races, 12 lbs. extra; griffins at date of entry allowed 5 lbs, entrance, Tls. 5. One mile and a quarter.

The CHONGKING CUP, value, Tls. 100, for China Ponies; weight for inches as per scale; winners of one race, 7 lbs. extra; of two or more races, 12 lbs. extra; griffins at date of entry allowed 5 lbs, entrance, Tls. 5. One mile and a quarter.

The CHONGKING CUP, value, Tls. 100, for China Ponies; weight for inches as per scale; winners of one race, 7 lbs. extra; of two or more races, 12 lbs. extra; griffins at date of entry allowed 5 lbs, entrance, Tls. 5. One mile and a quarter.

The CHONGKING CUP, value, Tls. 100, for China Ponies; weight for inches as per scale; winners of one race, 7 lbs. extra; of two or more races, 12 lbs. extra; griffins at date of entry allowed 5 lbs, entrance, Tls. 5. One mile and a quarter.

The CHONGKING CUP, value, Tls. 100, for China Ponies; weight for inches as per scale; winners of one race, 7 lbs. extra; of two or more races, 12 lbs. extra; griffins at date of entry allowed 5 lbs, entrance, Tls. 5. One mile and a quarter.

The CHONGKING CUP, value, Tls. 100, for China Ponies; weight for inches as per scale; winners of one race, 7 lbs. extra; of two or more races, 12 lbs. extra; griffins at date of entry allowed 5 lbs, entrance, Tls. 5. One mile and a quarter.

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inches as per scale, winners at this meeting of one race, 7 lbs. extra; two races, 12 lbs. extra; three or more races, 15 lbs. extra entrance, Tls. 5. One Mile and Three-Quarters.

The CONSOLATION CUP, value, Tls. 100, for ponies that have run at this meeting and not won a race, and been entered otherwise than in the Shanghai Stakes, weight for inches as per scale, entrance, Tls. 5. Once Round.

The CHAMPION SWEEPSTAKES, a forced entry for and open only to winners at this meeting; optional for this winners of the Consolation Cup and the Hack Stakes, not exceeding 14 hands 3 inches in height, weight for inches as per scale, entrance, Tls. 10, winners of two races, Tls. 15 extra; of more than two races, Tls. 40 extra. One Mile and a Quarter.

The GRAND NATIONAL STEEPCHASE, value, Tls. 150, for China Ponies, Second Pony, Tls. 50, weight for inches as per scale, winners of a Steeplechase at any previous meeting in Shanghai, 5 lbs. extra, non-winners of a Steeplechase allowed 5 lbs., entrance, Tls. 5. Twice Round a Course selected by the Stewards.

HAKODATE.

9th September, 1890.

Since the evening of Saturday, the 6th, till yesterday afternoon, we have had a continuation of easterly gales, with heavy rains and fog. The steamer *Yamashiro Maru* found the sea in this respect so heavy yesterday morning that she had back for a few hours. An English steamer, the *Sharpshooter*, did not leave the outer anchorage till to-day. I also hear that out of a fleet of three hundred cattle fishing boats, which left the harbour on Saturday afternoon, only seventy have as yet returned to this port. If these boats are really wrecked the loss of life will be great, as they carry from 10 to 12 men each.

The sailing division of H.B.M.'s Fleet, consisting of the *Caroline*, *Hyacinth*, *Mutine* and *Wanderer*, left here at noon on Saturday last for a cruise to the westward; while the steam division, consisting of the *Imperieuse*, *Mercury*, *Severn* and *Lander* left this morning for a cruise to the eastward. The *Rattler* also left this morning, with mails for the sailing fleet, and the *Plover* and *Pigeon* have gone, but they will keep up communication with the steam fleet. All return here on or about the 16th.

The British ship *Lansdowne*, Newcombe master, arrived at a cutter anchorage on Saturday, from Shanghai. She came into a leading berth yesterday afternoon and will load sulphur for New York.—*Japan Gazette*.

HANGCHOW.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT).

10th September, 1890.

It is reported that a child was eaten by turtles, in this city, a short time ago! There is a large pool of water in front of the yamen of the Provincial Treasurer. In this pool, a number of large turtles are kept, in order, as it is said, to keep robbers from burrowing into the vaults of the Treasurer. Some of the large ones have shells that would measure two feet by three feet or more in width and length. People are constantly standing about the pool watching them as they come up to feed or to take breath. One day a nurse with a child in her arms was standing there when the child suddenly sprang into the water. The turtles soon gathered around it, tore it to pieces and devoured it. The nurse fled.

The high officials of the province are giving practical evidence of their belief in the doctrine of *fung-shui*. They have torn down a score or more of houses owned and occupied by families in front of the examination hall. The plea is, "that the hall has an unlucky shape, and therefore less scholars from this province take degrees." This opinion was first expressed by a scholar, who made known his views to the officials. They listened to him more readily to his suggestion because he had a few years ago recommended that the tower over the gate of the Confucian temple grounds should be raised three feet higher, in deference to *fung-shui*. This was done and lo! that year several of the highest degrees were taken in the city.

A few months ago, he called the attention of the officials to the shape of the hall. It is in the form of a tortoise. Outside of the north wall, there is a bridge spanning a canal and pointing in a northern direction which well represents the tail. Then there are two bridges on the east side and two on the west side which represent the four legs of a tortoise. But at the south, where the head ought to be, there is nothing whatever to represent it—nothing but a short neck and a succession of ordinary houses reaching away indefinitely.

Evidently a thing without a head is dead and therefore inefficient. The hours have been torn down and a large space has been cleared off, preparatory to erecting something that will serve as a head to the now headless trunk of a tortoise.—*N. C. Daily News*.

WUCHANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

15th September, 1890.

It is very interesting to watch the impact of a determined mind, like that of the Viceroy Chang Chih-tung, on the brute passivity of popular conservatism. Ever since his arrival last winter the immemorial propriety of the city has been receiving perpetual galvanic shocks, until society has both its hands permanently raised, in tingling indignation and quivering anticipation. From the first the official class, who have everything to lose by a change of system, have made up their minds, as to the inconvenience of a ruler, possessed by a *shih-shih* reform. The personal traits of the Viceroy, indifference to the physical environment of rank and wealth, and abrupt, not to say, petulant, imperiousness of manner, have not tended to decrease the dislike of his subordinates. On his first arrival his care for the poor, his generosity of his own goods and grim determination that the lower mandarins should share in the blessedness of giving, while neglecting their duty, won him the affection of the poor. Later on, when his scheme was unfolded, the common folk began to discuss how it would affect their personal welfare. All China now knows what those schemes are. On the second day after his arrival the telegraph wires were carried over the hill into his yamen, whence they had been excluded by his predecessor, because, said report, "the electric current would lose its power in the presence of a great man." This first act of the new Viceroy is typical of his whole action: Cloth factory, gun foundry, iron works were speedily set a-budging and many another scheme disclosed. Reports always eager to be ahead of the Viceroy, have also with steam-furnaces, and even a bridge across the Yangtze, which would affect the personal welfare of all China now knows what those schemes are. On the second day after his arrival the telegraph wires were carried over the hill into his yamen, whence they had been excluded by his predecessor, because, said report, "the electric current would lose its power in the presence of a great man." This first act of the new Viceroy is typical of his whole action: Cloth factory, gun foundry, iron works were speedily set a-budging and many another scheme disclosed. Reports always eager to be ahead of the Viceroy, have also with steam-furnaces, and even a bridge across the Yangtze, which would affect the personal welfare of all China now knows what those schemes are.

It. On the other hand, history should repeat itself, China should break out in a fresh eruption of warlike borders, the almost total obliteration of the conquered peoples, the extermination of the conquered. The Oriental system of warfare has lost none of its devastating ferocity, since Baber's great pyramids of skulls as mementoes of the defeat of an enemy and the extermination of a people. Jeughis Khan, when he had subdued the northern provinces of China itself, deliberately intended to exterminate the entire population, in order to make the tract available for pasturage. The same Oriental conqueror, on making himself master of four great cities, gloried in the precision of the record which handed down to posterity the accurate slaughter of 100,000 people, the cities and forty thousand thousands more. Policy sometimes rendered ferocious and life was occasionally granted to unsuitable male prisoners as availed themselves "freedom of contract" to enlist in the troops of the conqueror. Timur, at Delhi, massacred 100,000 prisoners because some had been seen to smile on the approach of an army of the compatriots. Timur, on storming Ispahan, raised a tower of 70,000 human skulls, and of erecting a trophy at Bagdad ordered 90,000 to be a reward for a revolt. It should not, therefore, be difficult to see how the horrible Mongolian eruption, should it prove successful, would approach to a process of extermination. The scope of such an outbreak may be imagined by reference to the fact, narrated by Gibbon that the hordes of Attila, on entering Europe swept the whole breadth of the continent from above two miles from the Euxine to the Adriatic. War, indeed, among any people, but organised savagery. The savage reprisals by the Germans on the wretched inhabitants of the petty empire of Basileia, in revenge for some such deed from the houses, is still recent

In the memory of this generation, "Our men were dreadfully in Flanders" and acted as dreadfully as they swore. The "Spanish Fury" and the "French Fury" at Antwerp during the struggle of the Netherlands for independence fell little short of Oriental ferocity. As recently as 1820 the exploits of British soldiers in America needed but little exaggeration to rival the worst records. At New Orleans the General-in-Command issued as pass-word for the day of an intended assault the atrocious hint, "Booby and beauty," and when, on the morning of Washington, the soldiers, at the village of New Hampshire, violated the women, their commander made shift to excuse himself by alleging that as old Peninsular campaigners they had acquired habits of a regrettable character.

It appears, then, that whether the process be pacific or warlike, the Mongolian cannot fail to impress himself upon the future population of the world, to a degree which must be regarded, as nearly equivalent, even in the former case, to overrunning it, and as in the latter case tantamount to monopolising it. There lacks for the more terrible event, an augmentation of motive forces already in operation. The torrent of Mongolians who obliterated the Roman Empire received its first impulse from a convulsion in China. A stupendous remnant of a vast early population, the Hiong Nu, fleeing before a conqueror, thrust before them races more barbarous than themselves and their separate and ultimately mingled masses submerged European civilization from the banks of the Rhine and Danube to the southernmost cape of what is called Spain. Much consolation is sometimes pretended to be found in the circumstances that modern war partakes largely of the quality of a science, and its material demands for its construction and removal mechanical processes and accomplishments which China as yet has not adopted. But this is slender comfort in an age when the very savages of Polynesia fire upon boats' crews with magazine rifles, when African kings insist upon having Gatling and Maxim guns when complimentary gifts are in question, and when our commercial morality is so debased that the most pious merchant shuts his eyes, his ears, and his conscience while his agents barter rum, rifles, and Bibles in mixed assortments of ivory and gold-dust, copra and pearlshell, and when, if two nations, are blowing each other's people to atoms, the traders of a third are eagerly hovering round with explosives to sell.—*Sydney Bulletin.*

MECHANICAL WONDERS.

SOME ENGINEERING ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE PRESENT DAY.

There is a notable tendency in industrial enterprises in recent times not only to concentrate capital into large concerns, but to have structures and machinery of the largest possible kind, and to drive it with extreme rapidity. This is precisely the day of big things, using the word in its ordinary sense to mean large, massive, heavy and bulky. Ocean steamships are growing larger and more powerful. Locomotives, cars, railway trucks and bridges are all made heavier. Blast furnaces have increased in size, and their output has increased enormously, so that a product of 300 tons a day is no more uncommon than one of 300 tons a week was twenty years ago. A Bessemer steel works has recently made the record of 30,000 tons of steel in one month. Open-hearth furnaces are now erected with a capacity of thirty tons, or three times the capacity of those of ten years ago. In rolling-mills the same progress has been shown. A plate was rolled in Pittsburgh 30 inches wide by 85 feet long, 7/8 inch thick, weighing 7,480 pounds.

In steam and electric engineering the same tendency is seen. At the Homestead Steel Works, Pittsburgh, there is about to be placed one of the largest Corliss engines in the world, with a horizontal cylinder 54 1/2 inches. The fly-wheel will weigh 300,000 pounds. The whole weight of the engine will be over 500,000 pounds, and it is expected to develop 3,500 horse-power. The Corliss engine, the largest in the world, was built at the Soho iron works, Bolton, England. It is of 5,000-horse power, of the vertical type, and stands forty-eight feet high. It is designed to drive the Ferranti dynamo, forty-five feet in diameter, mentioned below. The West End Electric railway station in Boston is to have thirteen engines of 1,000 horse-power each. They are to be triple compound, with cylinders 21, 37 and 52 inches diameter. The power is transmitted by two belts for each engine, each belt five feet wide. Steam will be furnished by twenty-four water-tube boilers, each rated at 600 horse-power. The new cable railway station of the West Side Cable railway, in Chicago, has two Greene engines, each 36 1/2 inches in diameter, each engine weighs 23,000 pounds and has a capacity of 1300 horse-power. We recently described the large Bellaire boilers and Leavitt hoisting engines at the Calumet and Hecla mine, and now we have the description of a new water-tube boiler designed by T. F. Morrin of Jersey City, which is located at the Westinghouse electric light station in Twenty-fourth street, New York city. It contains 600 3-inch water tubes of a peculiar bent shape, expanded at each end into an internal cylinder 48 inches in diameter. The aggregate length of the tubes is 7,200 feet, or about a mile and a half, and the boiler has 6,000 feet of heating surface, and is said to be capable of developing 1,000 horse-power.

In foreign countries there is a tendency toward big things in electrical engineering which have even surpassed us. The Ferranti dynamo used in the Deptford lighting stations, near London, weigh 500 tons each, stand 45 feet high, and run at 60 revolutions per minute, and can each supply about 300,000 incandescent lights.

Two dynamos of 10,000 lamp capacity are being made for Berlin, each of which will require about 1,000 horse-power. There are no data now existing which will enable anyone to predict what will be the size of the boilers, engines, dynamos, steamships, bridges, cars, locomotives, office buildings and other structures ten years hence. Everything in the engineering line seems to be changing at a more rapid rate than at any previous period. Certainly the limit to increase of size does not yet appear. When the single engine reached its limit in shipbuilding, the compound engine came in. When shafts and screws seemed to have grown as large as they could be made, twin screws and shafts were used, and at the same time facilities for making still larger shafts and screws were perfected. So it is in every branch of engineering—as soon as a limit is fixed some one finds a way of overstepping it, and the limits placed ahead.—*Engineering and Mining Journal.*

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, is prescribed by Physicians all over the world. It is a remarkable remedy for Consumption, Scrofula, and wasting diseases, and very palatable. Read the following:—"I have much pleasure in stating that I have tried Scott's Emulsion in a case of impoverished blood, with scrofulous disease, and found it to be a very efficient preparation. It was taken without the least difficulty."—A. J. PIERCE, 22, Lombard Park, Stoke Newington, N. Any Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson & Co. (Ld.), agents in Hongkong and China.—(Adv.)

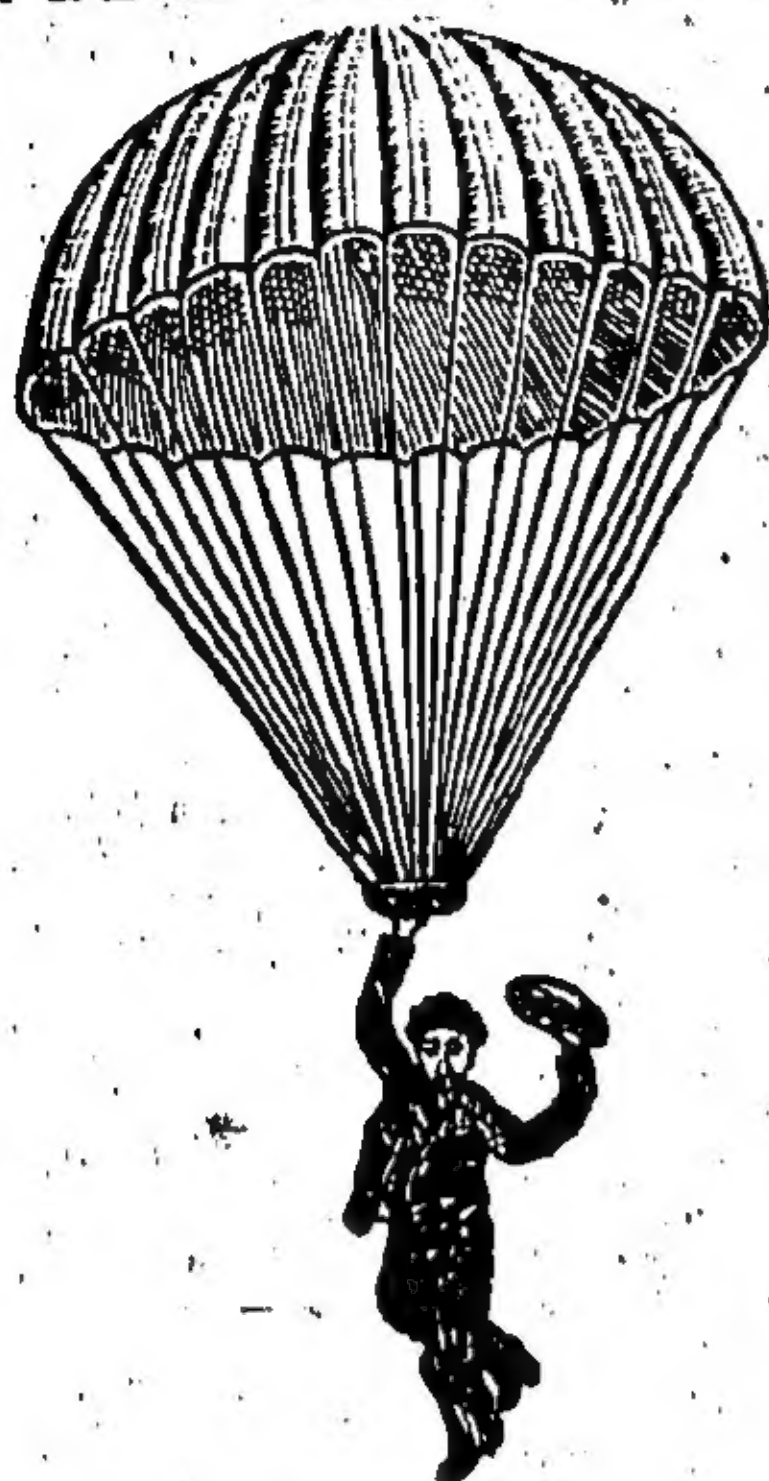
To-day's Advertisements.

POSTPONEMENT.

ON account of the Strong Wind, Mr. SPENCER'S last Balloon Ascent and Parachute Descent has been POSTPONED until TO-MORROW (Friday), the 26th instant. Gates open at 3 p.m. Ascent at 5 p.m. prompt. Hongkong, 25th September, 1890. [1343]

MR. SPENCER'S LAST PARACHUTE DESCENT IN HONGKONG, BEFORE HIS DEPARTURE FOR YOKOHAMA.

DROP FROM THE CLOUDS.



Under the distinguished patronage and in the Presence of

H.E. the Officer Administering the Government (Hon. FRANCIS FLEMING, C.M.G.)
H.E. the Officer Commanding the Troops (Major General D. BARKER, C.B.), and a host of Civil, Military, and Naval Dignitaries.

Mr. Percival Spencer,

will TO-MORROW, the 26th instant, repeat his Performance at the RACE COURSE, HAPPY VALLEY.

The experience gained upon the last occasion will enable the student to rise to a much greater altitude than that attained by him on Saturday last before dropping from the Balloon.

Band of the A. & S. Highlanders.

Refreshments from the Hongkong Hotel.

GATES OPEN AT 3 P.M.

Mr. SPENCER will rise punctually at 5 p.m.

CHARGES FOR ADMISSION.

Seats on the Grand Stand \$2.00

Promenade 1.00

Second Enclosure 25

Children and Members of H.B.M. Forces half price to the Grand Stand and Promenade.

Numbered Tickets for the Grand Stand may be obtained at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1890. [1336]

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"BEKING" is despatched for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1890. [1345]

STEAM TO STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

(Calling at Colombo if sufficient inducement offered.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"GWALIOR" will leave for the above places, at NOON, on SATURDAY, the 27th inst.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1890. [1319]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of £10.12.6 Sterling per Share on the 30,000 Shares, NEW ISSUE, of this Corporation will fall due on the 30th September current in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Shanghai and Hongkong.

Registered Shareholders are requested to pay at the respective offices the above Call, or its equivalent in the currency of the above mentioned places, sending at same time the Provisional Certificates to be endorsed.

The rate of Exchange for the Second Call is fixed in Hongkong at 3/4 per \$ or \$5.286 per Share.

Interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum will be charged on overdue Calls.

By order of the Court of Directors, T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1890. [1344]

J. & R. HARVEY & Co.,

DUNDEE, DISTILLERS, GLASGOW.

Established 1770.

SCOTCH WHISKIES.

Finest Pure Malt Scotch Whisky.

O.H.M. Old Highland Malt Whisky.

F.O.S. Fine Old Scotch Whisky.

V.O.S. Very Old Scotch Whisky.

Messrs. HARVEY & Co.'s Pure Malt Whiskies have for over fifty years commanded the largest sale in the English Market.

OF ANY WHISKY made in Scotland, and being thoroughly matured in Sherry Wood are very mild and mellow, and are confidently recommended where a Pure, Wholesome Spirit is desired.

Over one million Gallons produced annually.

For Prices and Samples, apply to

MR. RENNIE STEWART,

12, D'Agular Street, Hongkong.

Sole Agent for China and Japan.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1890. [1339]

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

(LATE THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.)

WE have now opened out in the GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT our

first delivery of Goods for AUTUMN WEAR, comprising:—

SCARFS, SCARVES, SCARVES, in new shapes and patterns.

CASHMERE and MERINO HALF-HOSE, a large assortment.

SILK and SPUN SILK SOCKS, for evening wear.

MERINO and CASHMERE VESTS and PANTS.

NEW SHAPES in COLLARS.

The DOUGLAS, HOPETOWN, CANNES, SAN REMO, &c., &c.

A wonderfully cheap line of WHITE SHIRTS, price \$14 per dozen.

Single and Double TIE RATS.

FELT HATS, newest shapes and colours.

WHITE BUCKSKIN TENNIS SHOES.

WHITE CANVAS TENNIS SHOES.

BROWN CANVAS TENNIS SHOES.

PLAIN and RUBBER SOLES.

A large assortment of WALKING STICKS.

FOOT-BALL and ROWING JERSEYS.

WHITE LAMBS WOOL SWEATERS.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

(Late THE HALL & HOLTZ Co., Ltd.)

Hongkong, 4th September, 1890.

MARINE HOTEL

HONGKONG.

THE Undersigned begs to notify the Public of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, that

THE MARINE HOTEL is NOW OPEN.

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL is situated on the Praya West, opposite the Old P. & O. Wharf, and is newly built after the designs of the Largest European Hotels—the BEDROOMS,

BATH-ROOMS, &c., are commodious, well Ventilated and well Furnished, and are suitable for Single or Married Persons. The DINING ROOM is large and looks on the Harbour.

The TABLE D'HOTE will be supplied with the best market can provide.

The BAR and BILLIARD ROOMS are on the Ground Floor, and are fitted up in superior style. ENGLISH and AMERICAN TABLES.

WINE and LIQUORS of the best qualities and Brands only will be supplied.

The Undersigned therefore begs the patronage of the Public, hoping to give every satisfaction.

JAS. EDWARDS, Proprietor.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1890. [1476]

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

APPROACHES TO HONGKONG.

THE BOKHARA BUOY broke adrift on 23rd instant. It will be replaced with as little delay as possible.

R. MURRAY RUMSEY, Harbour Master, &c.

Harbour Department, Hongkong, 24th September, 1890. [1341]

NOTICE.

GRIFFITH'S PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS

1, Ice House Road are suitably lighted to produce all styles of Portraiture in any weather.

CABINETS from \$6 a dozen.

CARTES DE VISITE from \$3 a dozen.

LIFE SIZED BUSTS in Colour, or Black & White.

IVORY MINIATURES, &c., &c.

NEW VIEWS OF HONGKONG and the Coast Ports are always ready.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1890. [1340]

THE PEAK HOTEL AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given to Holders of the Shares in the above Company bearing the numbers specified below that unless the call of Ten dollars per share, Five dollars per share of which was due on the 15th November, 1889, and the balance on the 15th February, 1890, is paid, together with interest thereon at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from the said due dates to the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation on or before the 15th October 1890 the Said Shares will be liable to be forfeited, and under the provisions of Section X Subsection VIII of the Articles of Association the Board will pass the necessary resolution for the forfeiture of the Said Shares Nos.

5/8 1104/1113 2456/2505

122/126 1477/1511 2801/2815

197/226 1737/1766 2856/2859

357/381 2007/2016 2901/2910

382/391 2282/2301 1527/1576

632/681 2327/2330 2381/2400

807/821 822/841 1101/1103

By Order of the Board of Directors.

J. WHEELEY, Secretary.

Hongkong, 19th September, 1890. [1325]

Estate of G. H. GLASSON, Deceased, formerly Master of Steamship *Sungliang*.

NOTICE is hereby given that all CLAIMS against the above Estate must be sent in to the Undersigned on, or before, the 31st October, 1890, and all persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

HENRY MATCHITT, Administrator of the Estate of the late G. H. GLASSON.

Swaile, 12th September, 1890. [1291]

CAUTION TO SHIPOWNERS AND CAPTAINS.

RAHTJEN'S ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITIONS.

Other makes than our original Manufacture are now being sold.

The genuine and only Composition connected with Mr. RAHTJEN himself is HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S and packages are marked with these words and Trade Mark an open hand in red.

REJECT ALL OTHERS.

Agents in Hongkong F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1890. [1093]

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

THE Ground is now opened for practice and

Lawn Tennis.

Gentlemen desirous of proposing New Members will find Lists for that purpose in the Hongkong Club and Cricket Club Pavilions.

The opening Match *First Twelve v. All Comers* will be played on Friday and Saturday, 3rd and 4th October. Intending players will please sign their names on the Lists which are lying in the Hongkong Club and Cricket Club Pavilions.

There are three vacancies in the A Class Lawn Tennis Members wishing to compete will please send in their names to the Hon. Secretary before the 1st October.

Holder of Lockers are requested to send in their names with the number of their Lockers to the undersigned before the 1st October. Members desirous of holding Lockers should also send in their names.

ARTHUR K. TRAVERS, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 19th September, 1890. [1290]

Intimations.

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